

LEADING ARTICLES—January 9, 1931

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD
IN MEMORIAM, 1930
DIVIDENDS MORE STABLE THAN WAGES
LABOR GAINS ADHERENTS

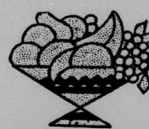
WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., C...ago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February.
March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. le Spicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland 4, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MARKET 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Rosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners Jo. 44—112 Valencia.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 9, 1931

No. 49

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Extracts from the Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council, Held in San Francisco December 28, 1930.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by President Hoch. Present: President A. W. Hoch, Vice-President Clyde H. Isgrig, J. Matthams, Chas. H. Rohrer, A. J. Felt, Ros. Mannina, George Durand, Anthony L. Noriega, John A. St. Peter, George W. Stokel and Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg. Excused: Steve B. Newman, Chas. S. Child, and James E. Hopkins. Absent: E. F. Nelson, Elma F. Smith.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications from the Northern Monterey County Chamber of Commerce, Castroville (October 15th), urging the Federation to go on record in favor of complete independence of the Philippines. The annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor have declared for Philippine independence three successive times, and the Northern Monterey County Chamber of Commerce has been so advised. From Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. (October 29th), advising that the Majestic Radio and Majestic Electric Refrigerators and household appliances are unfair because of the active hostility of the manufacturers toward trade union organization. From Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County, Modesto (November 5th), requesting co-operation with regard to sale of products of Milk Producers' Association in Salt Lake City. After an explanation, the subject matter was left in the hands of the executive officers.

Resolution No. 37, protesting employment of enlisted men on mechanical work for the Army and Navy. President Green submits copies of letters received from Secretary of War Hurley and Secretary of the Navy Adams. The former is anxious to co-operate in the relief of unemployment; the latter states that repairs, maintenance and upkeep work performed by enlisted personnel is absolutely necessary for their training.

Program was reported in the matter of the formation of a State Advisory Committee on Vocational Education. The committee conferred with Attorney Matthew McCullough relative to the printing of textbooks for the public schools and discussed the advisability of sponsoring a constitutional amendment, so as to clarify the muddled situation which caused Attorney General Webb to pronounce as unconstitutional Assembly Bill 1112, after same had been passed by the last session of the Legislature.

The Committee on Legislation reported progress on various legislative proposals requiring research and bill drafting.

The committee submitted for approval the draft of an Unemployment Insurance Bill. The bill provides for an employer and employee compulsory contributory system to create an unemployment reserve fund and to pay benefits in such amounts and under such conditions as are outlined therein. Assemblyman William B. Hornblower of San Francisco, a member of the Legislature since 1921, has agreed to sponsor the bill.

The bill was read, discussed and approved and the secretary was directed, as soon as printed copies are available, to mail a copy to each affiliated union for comment and constructive criticism.

Following is a summarized list of measures in

labors program for the forty-ninth session of the California Legislature to convene at Sacramento on Monday, January 5, 1931:

1. Anti-"Yellow Dog" Contract bill.
2. Requiring the employment of citizens on all public work, including contract work; requiring for payment of the prevailing rate of wages, etc.
3. Anti-injunction bill.
4. Insurance against unemployment.
5. Providing for the publication of additional textbooks in the State Printing Plant at Sacramento.
6. Requiring employers to purchase uniforms for employees when the wearing of such uniforms or special dress is mandatory.
7. Including lime and cement manufacturing plants within the scope of the existing law limiting working hours of miners to eight per day.
8. Regulating the working hours of chauffeurs and drivers, employed on auto stages, busses and trucks, when engaged as common carriers over the public highway.
9. Establishing an eight-hour workday for street car employees.
10. Eliminating the one week waiting period under the Workmen's Compensation Act in cases where the disability extends more than two weeks from date of the injury.
11. Protection against fire hazards in the projection room of moving picture theatres.
12. Eliminating the occupational tax imposed by the state upon chauffeurs and teamsters.
13. Constitutional Amendment providing for the election of Regents of the State University and reducing their terms from 16 years to 8 years.
14. Legislation concerning the Sacramento River fishermen.

Secretary reported all arrangements had been made for the maintenance of Joint Labor Legislative Headquarters in Sacramento during the session of the Legislature. The offices will be in rooms 527-528 Ochsner building, 719½ K Street. As in previous years, the expense of maintaining these offices will be borne in equal shares by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Building Trades Council, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the San Francisco Labor Council.

In accordance with the requirements of Resolution No. 19, adopted at the Marysville convention, formal application has been made with the Industrial Accident Commission to hold public hearings for the purpose of securing amendments to the Window Cleaning Orders and secure better protection to the workers engaged in that hazardous occupation. The Industrial Accident Commission has taken the subject under advisement.

Automobile Club of Southern California—President Hoch and Vice-President Isgrig reported that all differences with this club had been satisfactorily adjusted. The official paper of the club is now printed by a fair concern; the District Council of Carpenters of Los Angeles County has also established harmonious relations with respect to the hiring of men in the completion of the club's new building.

Unemployment—President Hoch and Secretary Scharrenberg, both members of the State Unemployment Committee, recently appointed by the Governor, reported at length on the work of the committee.

The principal aims and purposes of the State Unemployment Committee are (1) to devise ways

and means of dealing with the present unemployment situation; (2) to study the problem of preventing similar industrial depressions, and (3) to study and suggest methods of dealing with possible similar unemployment emergencies. The subcommittees appointed by the State Unemployment Committee are at work on the following undertakings: (1) To influence employers of labor to give work to as many workers as possible and to stagger employment instead of further reducing their working forces; (2) to secure facts regarding the measures which the state, and communities within the state, can undertake immediately to cope with present unemployment; (3) to secure further reliable information on the present unemployment situation; (4) to co-ordinate the efforts of various communities in dealing with their unemployment problems; and (5) to study the feasibility of regularizing employment in various California industries.

The State Unemployment Committee is working in close co-operation with similar committees appointed in other states, and also with "The President's Emergency Committee for Employment." Likewise, the response from California's counties and cities has been most gratifying. Local authorities have been asked to have the State Unemployment Committee serve as a clearing house for information and guidance, and plans for the best possible organization for relief are now in the possession of officials all over the state.

FACE WINTER WITH LESS RESERVES.

"The second winter of unemployment finds us with increased unemployment and decreased reserves," said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing industrial conditions and prospects for the future.

"Approximately 5,000,000 wage earners are without employment," said Mr. Green, who expressed the hope that spring activity will mark the turning of the tide.

"Wage earners have been bearing a heavy burden as a result of the serious depression," he said. "About 50 per cent of trade union members have had to lower their standards of living because of lessened incomes, which have declined more than six billion dollars during the past year. As these wage earners represent more than 80 per cent of the purchasing public, their failing income has added to the depression, which was caused by output increasing faster than incomes.

"In sharp contrast to the decline in wages, industries in 1930 increased the sums paid for dividends and interest by more than \$400,000,000. Part of this goes back into investments, whereas what is needed is to finance those who buy the products of industry."

President Green said that present conditions make it necessary to first give relief to unemployed, but permanent help, he said, must be based on regular customary employment. Prosperity, he said, is only possible when resting on high wages, shorter hours, organization of wage earners and the development of machinery to set up co-ordinated control of industries.

Nothing has such power to broaden the mind as the ability to investigate systematically and truly all that comes under thy observation in life. —Marcus Aurelius.

NATIONAL PLANNING BOARD URGED.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Advocating a national peace-time planning board, similar to the national war plans board that would jerk the nation out of the doldrums if war were to come, is advocated in an article given prominence in the current issue of the American Federationist, edited by William Green.

The article is written by William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings. It was Prof. Foster who took to New Orleans, just after the election of Herbert Hoover, the message that the new administration intended to inaugurate a planning institution, delivering that message to two conventions then in session, the American Federation of Labor convention and the convention of Governors.

The article declares that during the year just closed the nation saved money and wasted men and it continues to arraign that process.

Money Saved, Men Wasted.

"If we had to confine ourselves to a 10-word telegram in recording the economic history of our country during the late lamented year of Our Lord 1930," the authors declare, "we should do the summing up in this way:

"The year was spent in saving money and wasting men."

"Could most of the waste have been prevented? It certainly could. As a matter of fact, most of the waste of machines, materials, money and men would have been avoided if commerce and finance had been based on one of the principles laid down by the American Federation of Labor."

The article continues as follows:

For generations, labor leaders and social workers demanded a "living wage." Economists, statisticians, and arbitrators were all the time tediously figuring in order to determine how much it costs to maintain a family in "health, decency, and security." All they ever arrived at were opinions. Necessarily so, because there was and still is no quantitative definition of the terms "health, decency and security." These opinions, however, were brought forward as sufficient grounds for quantitative wage demand.

No Economic Basis.

Such demands have no economic basis. For the purpose of fixing wages it does not matter how much income is necessary in order to maintain a given standard of living. It does not matter what anybody thinks about wages. The wages which a given employer or a given industry is able to pay at any given time and place is a question of fact. In the long run real wages—standards of living—are determined by production, not by opinions.

About five years ago the American Federation of Labor at the convention in Atlantic City took that fact fully into account. It declared that increases in the real wages of labor should keep pace with the increased productivity of labor. That, in our judgment, was the most important decision ever made by organized labor.

In making that decision, labor leaders took a position which employers will have to take eventually; for capital, as well as labor, can continue to prosper only if real wages—that is to say, standards of living—increase at the same rate as the output of labor. In other words, employers of labor can prosper only if they can find a market for the products of labor; but for a market, employers must look chiefly to the laborers themselves.

All that is now commonplace. Nearly everybody accepts it. And it may well turn out that the general acceptance of that truth is the greatest gain that the economic world has made in this generation.

"Plenty of Cheap Labor."

What, then, shall we say of a recent Chamber of Commerce advertisement?

"Establish your business in this progressive city," reads the invitation. "We offer free factory sites and plenty of cheap labor."

That takes us back to the dismal years, before the American Revolution, when England had

"plenty of cheap labor." For half a century wages did not rise above \$3 a week. The workers were kept in poverty "for their own good" by deliberate intent of the upper classes.

Thomas Mun voiced the common belief of the time. "Plenty and power," he said, "do make a nation vicious and improvident; so penury and want do make a people wise and industrious."

"Hard times are a benefit," declared Sir William Temple, "because they encourage industry in the poor."

So they were kept poor. And therefore hopeless.

Poverty Brings Crime.

This led naturally to widespread drunkenness, a breakdown of sex morals and enormous increases in sloth, obscenity, arson, robbery and murder. It was in this "pigsty" era that the English working classes reached the lowest depths of degeneracy.

But it was nothing to brag about!

Nearly everybody in the United States now knows that a city should be ashamed to advertise "plenty of cheap labor." Except, indeed, as a means of abolishing cheap labor by increasing the demand for labor!

Some day before long we expect to find a Chamber of Commerce so enlightened that it will proclaim: "This city pledges itself to use every effort to increase production and equal effort to increase wages at the same rate."

An Orgy of Saving.

According to one patient compiler, the present business depression has been ascribed to 118 different causes. We have examined the list carefully. We find that most of the powerful factors in this long list can all be summed up in one factor: Total payrolls of labor did not increase as rapidly as the productivity of labor. That fact is shown in the monumental and scientific study of Paul H. Douglas, published this year under the title of "Real Wages."

There has been an orgy of saving.

The Federal Government saved so much money that in the past year of depression it actually paid off 745 millions of debts. That is a larger amount by 72 millions than was paid off in the previous year of prosperity. During this period of unemployment, the banks increased their hoards of idle gold by over 300 millions. Many corporations, too, have held on to huge surplus funds which might have been put to work. When business was at the height of prosperity, corporations were lending not far from four billion dollars in the call-money market. The least we can say is that all that money was in circulation. When the crash came, the corporations took the money out of the call market, but they did not distribute much of it to stockholders. They spent some of it on campaigns to induce wage-earners not to save so much; but most of it they saved. At the same time more money has been saved in bank deposits than the banks have known how to use. The lowest interest rates in all our history tell the story. The recent Treasury loan was floated at less than 2 per cent. Yes, we have saved enough money to warm the heart of a miser.

But while we have been saving money we have been wasting men.

Is it possible to prevent such a waste? It certainly is. If war were declared today, we should immediately mobilize our national resources—our materials, machines, money and men. We are prepared to do exactly that. For that purpose we keep constantly at work a National War-Planning Board.

As a result we should increase our output at least 40 per cent above the current volume. We should produce enough wealth to maintain the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by any people in the history of the world. Everybody knows that our national resources at this very moment are sufficient to achieve all that.

Happily we shall not declare war today against any nation. But we can achieve the same productive triumphs by declaring war against the present

business depression. It is an enemy worthy of our steel—and of our gold. The sinews of war are ready. Everything is at our command—everything that we would mobilize, if necessary, against a foreign foe: Materials, machines, money, men.

Planning Board Needed.

Everything is ready except a "National Peace-Time Planning Board," with knowledge and power enough to influence expenditures, both public and private, for the common good. With such a board permanently on the job expenditures would be increased promptly with the first certain signs of deflation and decreased promptly with the first certain signs of inflation. That would be enough to prevent another national tragedy like the one from which we are just beginning to recover.

We need never suffer another 12 months saving money and wasting men.

**"FACTORY TO WEARER"
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When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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UNDERWEAR
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GLOVES

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William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary

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FURNITURE COMPANY
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1049 MARKET STREET

IN MEMORIAM, 1930.

Walter E. Ames, trustee Union Printers' Home.
George B. Arnold, former Illinois director of labor; member Street Car Men's Union.

Joseph C. Balhorn, former president Painters.
J. H. Barry, international organizer Structural Iron Workers.

William J. Brennan, former vice-president Stationary Firemen; director of public safety, Newark, N. J.

Frank Buchanan, former president Structural Iron Workers; former member Congress from Illinois.

Edgar E. Clark, former chief of the Order of Railway Conductors.

James P. Campbell, general vice-president of the Plumbers.

S. O. Fox, first grand secretary-treasurer, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

John T. Fennell, vice-president of the Electrical Workers.

W. L. Funderbunk, former president Stove Mounters.

Luke Grant, labor writer and editor; former member Carpenters' Union.

George Hargrove, international representative United Mine Workers.

Timothy Healy, former president Stationary Firemen.

Harry Halton, national treasurer Glass Bottle Blowers.

Patrick E. Higgins, national vice-president of the Post Office Clerks.

Clint Houston, old-time member Typographical Union; associate editor Labor, owned by standard railroad workers' unions.

Chris Kerker, general organizer of the Bakery Workers.

William Larkin, grand lodge representative of the Machinists.

Mrs. D. S. Litton, vice-president Alabama Federation of Labor.

James M. Lynch, former president Typographical Union.

Robert Lyons, organizer Restaurant Employees.

John Mangan, former vice-president Plumbers.

Orion C. Merrett, vice-president Louisiana Federation of Labor.

M. E. Montgomery, former associate chief engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

James J. Mulcahy, former vice-president Typographical Union.

John N. Parsons, former president of the Letter Carriers.

Frank H. Pease, former editor The Railway Conductor.

Joseph Pope, former president Illinois district Miners.

Frank J. Pulver, former secretary Colorado Federation of Labor.

Wesley Russell, former president and former secretary Commercial Telegraphers.

John T. Smith, American Federation of Labor organizer and secretary Kansas City Central Labor Union.

John Scott, former secretary-treasurer Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor.

Clarke Silvernail, councilor Actors' Equity Association.

Joseph F. Valentine, former vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and former president Molders.

DAMAGE RADIATOR.

Unless properly installed, wires attaching an emblem or other insignia to a radiator may cause damage by cutting into the core, cautions the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. The less one attaches to the radiator the better, but if an emblem is installed there should be a flat backing of some soft material on the inside to prevent the wires from injuring the radiator.

DIVIDENDS MORE STABLE THAN WAGES

Evans Clark, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, Boston, declared in speaking before a joint session of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Economic Association held in Cleveland, that continuity of income is essential to our American system of installment buying and widespread consumer credit.

Mr. Clark considered that the individual in financing his personal life has adopted the methods of business in assuming that the purchases of today can be paid for tomorrow. However, business has a decided advantage in such a process. "The continuity of income from property and from the processes of manufacture," said Mr. Clark, "has been stabilized to an extent yet unknown in the case of income from personal services. No more dramatic evidence of this is needed than the fact that dividend distributions during the first three-quarters of the current year of depression have been larger than for the same period of the previous year in which the business boom had just reached its peak. The growth of consumer credit has immeasurably increased the nation's stake in continuous employment. There is greater need than ever of business policies which will give to the employees of an industry as much continuity of income as has long been given to the owners of securities."

Dr. Isador Lubin, economist of the Brookings Institution of Washington, declared that "a considerable fraction of the unemployed are destined to remain without jobs, due to technical improvements which have increased the efficiency of labor in the manufacturing industries by 45 per cent during the past ten years, with the consequence that some 900,000 fewer workers were employed in 1929 than in 1919. At the present moment when public opinion is alert provision should be made for those without work because of conditions other than business depression." Dr. Lubin recommended unemployment insurance to take care temporarily of these workers displaced from industry because of technical changes.

Florence C. Thorne of the American Federation of Labor and Professor Elizabeth F. Baker of Barnard College scored the government for its neglect to establish an adequate public employment service. "It is nothing short of a public scandal," said Professor Baker, "that this country which has enabled banks to help themselves by establishing the Federal Reserve System, which has set up a Federal Board for the aid of farmers, which has nursed infant industries into manhood and old age by tariffs, has made no systematic effort to help self-respecting men and women to find work. Had the employment offices which directed professional men and day laborers to jobs during the World War been competently nurtured, it is impossible to say how much of the tragedy of today would have been prevented. For, aside from connecting persons and positions, a country-wide system of public employment agencies would have yielded, in 1929, facts about the state of the labor market that would have prevented citizens being told by political office seekers that the employment trend was up when it was down."

DANGER REDUCED.

Diphtheria is on the point of being entirely wiped out as a cause of death in the United States, according to Dr. W. P. Shepard, chairman of the Health Council of the Community Chest.

Deaths from diphtheria in San Francisco in 1922 totaled 148 or 24.6 per 100,000—while in 1929 only 17 persons died here of diphtheria, making the rate 2.5 per 100,000 population.

This rapid decrease in the death rate is due to public health education and inoculation with toxin antitoxin, Dr. Shepard points out.

Last year the Board of Health administered toxin antitoxin to 2991 parochial and public school children in San Francisco. These figures do not include those who received the inoculation at clinics, health centers and community houses.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

President C. M. Baker has been in the southern part of the State during the week as the representative of President Howard on I. T. U. business.

J. W. Corcoran, an active member of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, was in the city this week with his wife. They are on their way to Southern California for a short holiday.

The question of levying a special out-of-work assessment of 1 per cent was voted upon by Oakland Typographical Union at a special election on Wednesday. The proposition carried by a vote of 166 to 65. The disposal of the funds made available by this assessment is in the hands of a committee and details will be announced later.

John W. Hays, former secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., has been endorsed by St. Paul Typographical Union for the position of State Printer of Minnesota. According to the Union Advocate of St. Paul, an active canvass is being made in behalf of Mr. Hays.

Harry Jackson, secretary of Sacramento Union, is reported to be quite seriously ill. He is under the care of a trained nurse and is said to be improving. His many friends in the Bay district will hope for his speedy recovery.

Sample ballots for the special referendum elec-

JAS. H. REILLY JAS. H. REILLY, JR.
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tion to be held on Wednesday, January 21st, are in process of distribution to the membership, together with a circular explaining the purpose of the unemployment relief plan. It is hoped to get these document in the hands of every member of No. 21, so that the proposal may be thoroughly understood before election. The assessment, if carried, will run for the months of February, March, April and May.

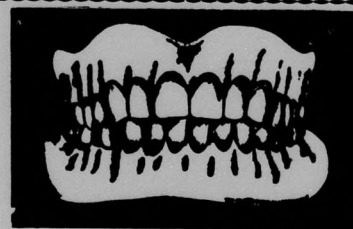
The Bureau of the Census announces that, according to a preliminary tabulation of data collected in the census of manufacturers taken in 1930, the total value of products made in 1929 by establishments in the United States engaged primarily in printing and publishing amounted to \$2,736,075,363, an increase of 8.5 per cent as compared with \$2,521,208,269 reported for 1927, the last preceding census year. The total for 1929 is made up as follows: Newspapers and periodicals printed and published or published only—Subscriptions and sales, \$453,399,571; advertising, \$1,111,208,374. Books and pamphlets printed and published, or published only, \$193,914,750. Commercial printing—General job printing, \$781,745,221; newspapers and periodicals printed for publication by others, \$71,467,294; books and pamphlets printed for publication by others, \$57,517,645; composition (machine and hand) sold to trade, \$30,607,598; ready prints for others, \$3,728,278. Patterns, \$10,908,630; sheet music and books of music, \$16,354,981; miscellaneous products, \$5,223,021. In 1929 the industries as a group were represented by 24,205 establishments, of which number 12,657 were reported for the book and job industry, 11,426 for the newspaper and periodical industry and 122 for the music industry. The first and second were represented in each of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, and the music industry in 15 states.

Union Printers' Mutual Aid Meeting.

One of the biggest events in the history of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will take place at its meeting to be held Sunday, January 11th, to be held at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. A real old-timers' meeting will be held, with old-time entertainment, old-time refreshments and old-time eats. Some of the members, with many years of membership in the society, will recount the old days and give some of the early his-

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Assets—

DECEMBER 31st, 1930

United States Liberty and Treasury Bonds, State, Municipal and Other Bonds and Securities (total value \$50,613,929.93), standing on books at.....	\$47,851,836.59
Loans on Real Estate, secured by first mortgages.....	69,767,529.83
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and other Securities.....	1,568,107.52
Bank Buildings and Lots, main and branch offices (value over \$2,060,000.00) standing on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$310,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$720,000.00), standing on books at.....	1.00
Cash on hand and in Banks and checks on Federal Reserve and other Banks	20,865,336.33

Total.....\$140,052,813.27

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$134,302,813.27
Capital Stock actually paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,750,000.00

Total.....\$140,052,813.27

GEO. TOURNY, President

G. A. BELCHER,

Vice-President and Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1930.

(SEAL) O. A. EGGERS, Notary Public.

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared, Interest COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,

AND WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1931, will earn interest from January 1st, 1931.

tory of the craft in this city and the history of the society. The committee, composed of Harry T. Darr (chairman), George E. Mitchell, Sr., Leo Michelson and James W. Mullen, promises that this meeting will be one long to be remembered. All members are urged to make a special effort to be present upon this occasion. President Wm. Kay, Jr., will have the pleasure of inducting six new members into the society. Election of doctors and druggists will also be held.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

With this beginning of a new year there appears to be no fundamentally sound or constructive plans or policies forthcoming from McArdle & Co. as being essential to any betterment of existing conditions of the M. T. D. U. We have information to the effect that many members of the wavering locals are wavering between doubt and decision. About all that prevented their withdrawal from the M. T. D. U. was the argument, "Let's wait and see what McArdle is going to do." But what can Mr. McArdle do to effect any satisfactory settlement of the mailer issue? The only way to bring about peace that we can see would be for Mr. McArdle to withdraw the injunction suits. His plan of seeking to maintain the M. T. D. U. and at the same time effect a peace settlement out of court is doomed to failure. On the surface, one might say that the round table conference at I. T. U. headquarters was a safe and sane way of effecting a settlement. But upon inspection we find the McArdle-Roberts plan of settling the case out of court was no different from that of the ancillary bill of complaint itself. Positively ridiculous to expect the officers of the I. T. U. would agree to recommend any such ludicrous plans of a settlement of the case.

In the December Journal, Mr. McArdle says: "Has the M. T. D. U. the right to charter unions and the right to suspend unions for violations of its laws?" These two questions were thoroughly discussed in the conference. For a peace settlement out of court that is a fine proposition for McArdle-Roberts to make to the officers of the I. T. U., when they themselves and also their predecessors in office have not and do not obey their own laws. Following the McArdle-Roberts peace proposal to its logical conclusion, and in order for them to prove their consistency, it looks like they should begin by voting to suspend themselves out of office for failure to obey the laws of the M. T. D. U. But in following the law they are no different from former officers of the M. T. D. U. What the officers of the M. T. D. U. do, law or no law, it seems, it's all right, anyway. Simply a case of preaching one thing and practicing another, or don't do as we (the officers) do, but be careful to do as we "advise" you to do, more especially if you don't happen to belong to "the right" mailer party, the right mailer party in their opinion being the same "G. O. P." of the M. T. D. U.

A member of an Eastern M. T. D. U. local writes us as follows of the recent Western tour of McArdle, Gallagher and McCullough. He says, in part: "I only wish I had the money to have followed those birds around when they made their tour and been among those present when the New York delegation made their visits to Western locals, for I certainly could and would have asked those birds some questions that certainly would have opened the eyes of those members that were listening." Our correspondent of the Eastern M. T. D. U. local further says: "I read Mr. McArdle's letter in the December Journal and it is some bunk, and I do not believe he will work for nothing, for he never has done so to my knowledge. I am also informed," says our correspondent, "that when the New York delegates went to the Houston convention they were given \$1000 each

by No. 6 Mailers, which," he observes, "is 'some dough.'"

"Conditions are awful here," writes our Kansas City correspondent, who also states a petition is being circulated to put the question of a five-day week to referendum vote, the proposal to establish same having been voted down at a recent union meeting of that local.

Los Angeles Citizen: "E. Manchester Boddy, publisher of the Los Angeles Daily News, extended the compliments of the season to the union and other employees of his live paper to the extent of having a check for \$5.00 extra enclosed in the pay envelope Christmas week." We hope the publisher of the Illustrated Daily News and his live-wire paper enjoy continued prosperity.

Charles E. Tracy of Typographical Union No. 174, newly-elected member of I. T. U. board of auditors and well and favorably known among the members of West Coast mailer locals as a forward-looking typo, has gone to Indianapolis to assume his duties as a member of the board of auditors.

An item in Typo Notes, Los Angeles Citizen, says that "John W. Hays, former I. T. U. secretary-treasurer, is a candidate for office of State Printer of Minnesota. The St. Paul Typographical Union had a committee appointed to call upon Governor-Elect Floyd Oleson and urge his appointment.

The Los Angeles Citizen says a rumor is going the rounds of an alleged change of policy of one of the large papers there of reducing the size of the paper, which would mean a reduction in the force.

Paul M. Coss of Typographical Union No. 174

published an article in the Citizen, written by his father, J. Frank Coss of Denver, Colo., which very clearly and forcefully sets forth the causes of unemployment and suggests remedies which, we believe, if adopted, would prove second to none in relieving the situation of unemployment. The article should be circulated among all printing trades locals.

John Teal, mailer, who, as radio fans can testify, possesses a baritone voice of rare quality, has been appointed vocal director of a local broadcasting concern. . . . Ray Mason of No. 9 Mailers' Union, was a recent visitor here. . . . Maurice ("Slim") Nagle of Kansas City stopped over here last Sunday for a brief visit while en route to Seattle.

INCOME TAXES HIGH.

The business depression has not materially affected higher incomes, as collections during the period December 1st to December 26th amounted to \$490,848,651. This is but \$22,000,000 less than the amount collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the same period last year. Four more days' tabulation will probably increase the receipts to \$495,000,000. Delinquent payments were little higher than before the depression.

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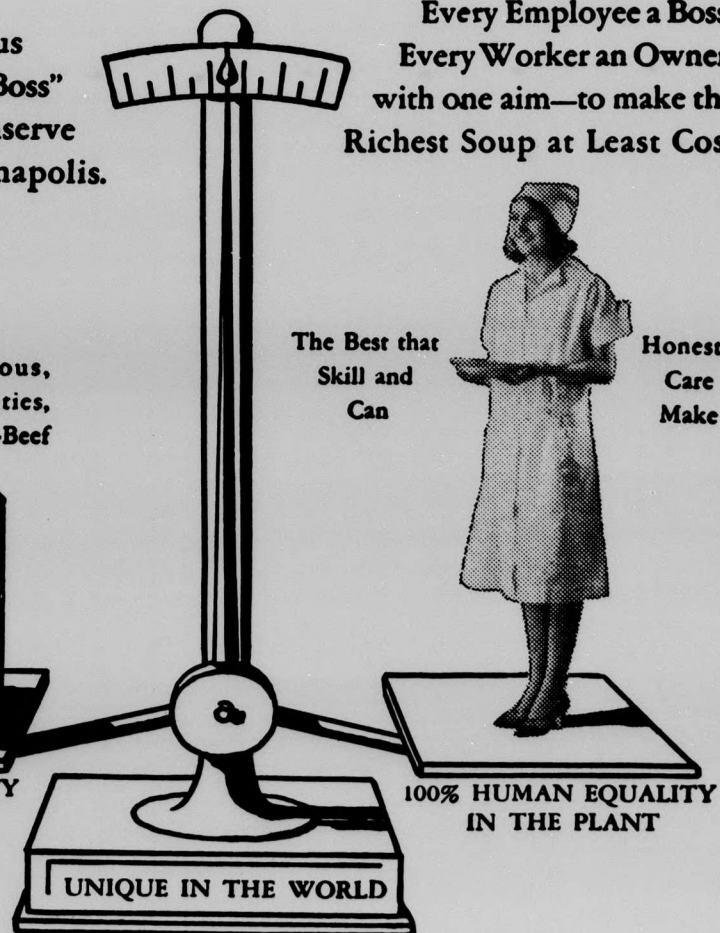
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1931

Discovery of a ray which pierces 80 inches of leaden plate with a loss of only half of its strength and which is 10 times as penetrative as the strongest radium ray is announced by Prof. V. F. Hess of Vienna. In a paper read before the Vienna Chemical and Physical Society, Professor Hess said this great force must undoubtedly be of extraterrestrial origin, since its intensity increases with distance from the earth's surface. Professor Hess believes the wave length of the rays to be unbelievably short, probably one hundredth millionth that of the ultra-violet ray and one thousandth that of radium rays.

These are times that call for the most rigid adherence to the principles of organized labor. Particularly is this true concerning the demand for the union label. Those who purchase union-made goods help to put idle union men and women to work in preference to those who remain outside the fold and contribute nothing toward the improvement of industrial conditions. To help your fellows in this regard is of far greater importance at this particular time than under normal conditions and every friend of organized workers should make a special effort to get union-made goods in order to keep those at work who have jobs as well as to make it possible for other union men and women to obtain employment.

Much publicity was given recently to reports that Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis would be asked to head the world Zionist movement. While the justice has not talked for publication, those close to him say with confidence that he has no intention of taking up this work at this time. While fully appreciating the importance of Zionism and the intense interest which Justice Brandeis takes in it, the people should be devoutly thankful that he is not to leave the Supreme Court. Brandeis is one of those men who cannot be spared; a great genius of liberalism, who clears a road where other liberals may follow; a man for whom, in the fine words of Felix Frankfurter, "Law is not a system of artificial reason, but the application of ethical ideals, with freedom at the core." If one could only find the spring of Ponce de Leon, and give Justices Brandeis and Holmes the youth of body which seems perennial in their minds, the future course of reform would run more smoothly.

LABOR GAINS ADHERENTS

New viewpoints on automatic machinery and wider acceptance of labor's long demand for higher wages and shorter hours marked the year 1930.

The old theory that greater production cheapens prices and creates an increased demand, followed by more employment, is being discarded. Men are realizing that automatic machinery and scientific processes, yet in their infancy, affect every industry and calling and that these create unemployment faster than displaced workers can be absorbed.

Widely-heralded "stabilization" assures employment to some, but this can not check the continuous displacement of workers. Even the men who believe their jobs are "stabilized" may eventually become victims of the machine.

Mass production in agriculture illustrates how mechanization operates. The government is pleading with farmers to produce less. The same is true of oil and other raw materials. This slow-down process is referred to as "stabilization," but in its essence it is the same as labor's demand for shorter hours.

The past year has vindicated labor's long agitation for higher wages. Men outside the ranks of organized workers are being praised for their advanced position on this subject, but their argument was used by trade unionists thirty years ago.

Layoffs and staggered employment are also being advocated, but these place the burden of the depression on labor. Dividends to stockholders in 1930 increased \$400,000,000.

Volumes have been written on the cause and cure for this depression, but these reasons and remedies are words. The value of shorter hours and higher wages are ignored.

Organized labor must emphasize the solution for present conditions, while insisting that the resources of government be used to appease hunger and to shelter the homeless.

It is mockery to talk of "rugged individualism" when human beings are hungry and when but a small percentage of these unfortunates are fed in soup houses.

The situation cannot be changed by the charitably inclined who collect thousands of dollars that are in reality belated wages. If this money were paid in full, when earned, instead of handed out as a pittance to unemployed, there would be no depression.

Organized workers must continue their solution for depressions, but they must reject ancient tax-saving theories and demand that the hungry and shelterless be protected.

There is no excuse for hunger in a land such as ours. Prophecy of a better day is no substitute for distress that can and must be relieved.

Billions of dollars are spent without stint when the nation is threatened by an outside enemy, but insidious foes, such as hunger and want, are minimized, even though they rock a country's foundation.

It is unjust—and dangerous—to take the position of French autocrats—"after us the deluge."

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The dawn of 1931 is a good time to stop mushy thinking. It is a good time for every trade unionist to reaffirm his loyalty to trade union principles. It is a good time to cut a clear line between trade unionism and the mess of half-baked, frivolous, treacherous and vaporous notions and nostrums that clutter up the thought-scape. Every now and then someone comes along aching to make for himself a place in print and the quickest route is the utterance of some "new" idea, some notion that is startling because of its nonsense. Too many people fail to distinguish between sound principles and glittering phrases. Adepts at phrase making have long been with us. It is not evident that their numbers diminish.

* * *

Whether their numbers diminish is not important. That they be properly set down and known for what they are is important. After more than half a century of real, fighting existence, this trade union movement ought to have gained the ability to spot fakes, the fakes of philosophy along with all the other kinds. For the most part that ability is a very real thing. But there are those—and probably there always will be those—who will be attracted by glitter, tinsel, by the unreal. The hangers-on of the trade union movement, with their vast promises, their shoddy ambitions, their shabby little tricks and pretences, are as numerous as ever and perhaps a bit more numerous. The communist movement has given birth to a fresh group of non-conformists and mental freaks.

* * *

The American trade union movement is the only labor movement in the world that does not provide a place inside the tent for adventurers and those who like to play around with this and that, looking for vicarious thrills. The nimble witted can't get in legitimately, so they attempt by every device known to man to sneak in, crawl in, and wiggle in. The trade union movement is a movement of wage earners, having definite aims, a definite program of action and a definite philosophy. "Nice people" by the score would like to have a hand in shaping labor's policies. They would like to pretend that they are the moving forces, that they are the cream in the labor movement coffee. Many of them are perfectly willing to pay well for the privilege, having money along with their wits. New Year's week is a good time to freshen up on trade unionism and get back to its firm foundations.

* * *

The American trade union movement has never given an inch to the various isms and ists. It has stood its ground on the field of philosophy and it has come off a winner over every one of the passing fads of mind. It has proved its right to its faith. And it has proved the utter soundness of that faith. Trade unionism is not a toy or an experimental thing. It is an instrument for the doing of certain things for working people. And every working man and woman belongs inside the trade union movement. It is not a question of "what can the union do for me"—it is not a selfish question. It is a matter of duty to belong to the movement of labor, helping as well as being helped. It's New Year's. Be a trade unionist beginning now!

After all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth; for all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face, and true proportions the beauty of architecture, as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth still is the perfection.—Shaftesbury.

WT AT RANDOM

Officer (to couple in parked auto)—Don't you see the sign, "Fine for parking"?

Driver—Yes, officer, I see it and heartily agree with it.—Mugwump.

The bridegroom was in a poetic frenzy as he strolled along the seashore. "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll," he recited to his bride.

"Oh, Gerald," she exclaimed, "how wonderful you are! It's doing it.—Exchange.

Taxi Driver—My, what a clutch!

Voice (from rear)—Say, you, keep your eyes to the front. This is none of your business.—Purple Parrot.

Dear Old Lady—Captain, would you please help me find my state-room?

Captain—Have you forgotten what number it is, madame?

D. O. L.—Yes, but I'll know it if I see it again; there was a lighthouse just outside the window.—Puppet.

A lady much above the usual size was trying to enter a street car. A passenger, who was waiting to get off, began to laugh at her futile efforts.

"If you were half a man, you'd help me on this street car," snapt the fat lady.

The passenger retorted, "Madam, if you were half a lady, you wouldn't need any help."—Lampoon.

Husband (reading from paper)—Four thousand five hundred and seventy-six elephants were needed last year to make billiard balls.

Wife—Isn't it wonderful that such big beasts can be taught to do such delicate work?

"For ten years, ten long years," cried the writer, "I have been writing this drama, changing a word here and a line there, working on it until my fingers were cramped and aching, my brains and my body weary from the toil."

"Too bad, too bad," the producer murmured. "All work and—no play."

"Count," said a charming lady to a foreign nobleman at an English charity bazaar, "won't you buy this rose? It is only one guinea."

"I am very sorry," said the count, with a bow, "but ze price is a little too high."

The lady kissed the rose. "And now, count, will you buy it?"

"No, madame," he said, with a still deeper bow, "now ze rose is priceless."

At a revival meeting converts were coming forward by the dozen. A Negro came striding down the aisle and dropped to his knees. He was barefooted and two enormous feet stuck up behind him.

In a moment, the revivalist started up the aisle, kneeling here and there beside the converts. The near-sighted old man peered earnestly at the Negro, patted him on the shoulder and murmured: "Bless you, brother." Then kneeling behind him and putting a hand on each heel, he said, "And bless these two dear little boys."—Forbes Magazine.

Calvin Coolidge was at the time a new member of the Massachusetts legislature. In an attempt to heckle him, another member asked:

"Say, Cal, is it grammatical to say 'a hen sits' or 'a hen sets'?"

"Well," drawled Coolidge, "it's a good deal more important question back in the country where I came from, to know when a hen cackles whether she's laid or lied."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was Samuel Gompers sentenced to jail for violating a labor injunction?

A.—On December 23, 1908, he was sentenced to a year in jail for violating a sweeping injunction obtained by the Bucks Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis. Frank Morrison and John Mitchell were sentenced at the same time on the same charge. The case was appealed and the sentences were not served.

Q.—Who said: "The organization of workers to better the conditions of labor is undoubtedly a safeguard of equality of opportunity and in accord with basic principles. The essence of combination of workers is collective bargaining, and the recognition of the right to combine cannot be separated from the right to bargain collectively."?

A.—President Hoover.

Q.—Is there a strike of garment workers in New York City now?

A.—The strike of tailors and dressmakers in Fifth Avenue shops is still going on. The strikers belong to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

The people of the country are tired of "good party men." They know that is where crime and wrong get into high places. "Good party men," as ordinarily understood, are men who will cover up sin and debauchery and crime in their own party and disclose it only when they find it in the other party. That is doing more damage and more hurt to our government and our civilization than any other thing.—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

Representative government, to be effective, must be so framed that the people's will must be performed and not thwarted.—Representative Luther A. Johnson of Texas.

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Phone Mission 5744



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of January 2, 1931.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except Delegate Child, who is absent on account of sickness.

Credentials—From Bakery Drivers, F. E. Moore, R. C. Kreutzberg, George Kidwell. From Molders' Union, William P. McCabe, vice Thomas Rotell. From Post Office Clerks, M. H. Band, William Brennan, H. Deitch, William Fennell, C. Gibeau, Joseph Kelleher, G. Pistone, Ross Stangle, Herman Weirich. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Operating Engineers No. 64, including donation of \$25 for Danville textile workers. From Bookbinders, inclosing donations for the Modesto strikers and textile workers of Danville, Va. From Elevator Operators' Union, withdrawing from the Council. From U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, relative to the restriction of immigration and the Treasury Department Appropriation Bill. From Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 386, Modesto, acknowledging receipt of donations contributed by various unions through this Council and thanking them for same.

Fine Tailored Clothes Cost No Mero
ALWAYS BOSS UNION
FAIR TAILOR
HEmlock 0414 - 1034 Market - Granada Block

35 SIXTH ST. 1730 FILLMORE ST.
Cor Stevenson Near Sutter
THE LEADER DAIRY LUNCH, Inc.
70 FOURTH ST. 631 BROADWAY 63 FIFTH ST.
Corner Jessie Near Grant Ave. Near Market

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

DORFMAN 1834269 A CLOTH HAT CAP CO. L. BLOOM
CAP CO. 149 New
Oakland Montgomery
Demand this Label on Cloth Caps and
Uniform Caps

UNION SHOP



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN WHEN HAVING
WORK DONE ON YOUR CAR

From Congressman Richard Welch relative to the proposed cash payment of adjusted service certificates. From the Richter-McKinnon Camp No. 2, thanking Council for its endorsement of the proposal to pay off the adjusted service certificates. From President Green of the American Federation of Labor thanking Secretary O'Connell for suggestions relative to the unemployment problem. From the Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County, thanking Council for its check for \$100 to be given to the striking teamsters of Modesto. From the Board of Freeholders, acknowledging receipt of Council's proposed amendment providing for preference in accepting bids on contracts for materials and supplies.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, inclosing copy of its wage scale and working agreement.

Referred to Legislative Agent at Sacramento—Communication from Sacramento Federated Trades Council, relative to the candidacy of Brother Chris Lages for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Warren K. Billings, requesting the Council to appoint two representatives to serve on the Warren K. Billings Defense Committee.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers No. 537 reported the death of its secretary, A. Allison.

New Business—Moved that the Council co-operate with the State Federation of Labor at the coming session of the Legislature by instructing the Secretary to proceed to Sacramento for that purpose. Carried.

Moved, that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Joseph Tuite, H. M. Burnett and A. Allison. Carried.

Moved, that in compliance with information from Congressman Welch, we communicate with Congresswoman Kahn requesting her to assist in the passage of bill to pay off the service certificates. Carried.

Moved, that the Council place the firm of S. H. Kress Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Carried.

Bills—Trustees reported favorably on all bills and same were ordered paid.

Receipts, \$519.10; expenses, \$688.32.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p. m., out of respect to the memory of Brothers Tuite, Burnett and Allison.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting December 17, 1930, in room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets. Meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m., with the president, Mrs. Desepte, in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Minutes of the previous meetings read and approved.

Communications—Read and filed.

Reports of Committees—Shows good progress.

Unfinished Business—Attended to.

New Business—None.

Good of the Auxiliary—Several members gave good reports of demanding the union label and card and button.

On December 29, 1930, the members of the Auxiliary were invited to a Christmas party at Mrs. Desepte's home. Bunco was played, good prizes for the lucky ones, gifts were exchanged, and refreshments served. We thank Mrs. Desepte for this delightful afternoon.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

MRS. DECKER, Sec.-Treas.

Any doctrine that will not bear investigation is not a fit tenant for the mind of an honest man. Any man who is afraid to have his doctrine investigated is not only a coward, but a hypocrite.—Ingersoll.

"MIDDLE CLASS" PASSING.

(By International Labor News Service.)

That big stores must take their choice between catering to a working class or a wealthy class, with a fast disappearing middle class, is the opinion expressed by A. J. Avedon, of Avedon's, Fifth Avenue. Avedon, in an interview copyrighted by the Fairchild News Service, tells why his store, thought to be doing well, was forced to quit business. He explains that he was catering to a class of buyers that is fast disappearing. This merchant says "we are fast becoming a nation of capitalists and laborers." At its peak in 1925 Avedon's did a business amounting to \$2,000,000. Of his failure, Avedon says:

"Retailers selling our grade of goods catering to a middle class clientele have been suffering largely because the middle class throughout the United States are being likewise pressed to make both ends meet. We are fast becoming a nation of capitalists and laborers. All our wealth and buying power are concentrated in these two classes. The large educated tender-footed white-collar middle class that would rather push a pen than a spade have barely enough for the necessities of life.

"Any store catering chiefly to this class must of necessity suffer with them. And, conversely, any store catering to the laboring classes or the very wealthy classes is doing well. Several excellent illustrations of successful stores catering to the latter class are Saks-Fifth Avenue, Bergdorf-Goodman, Best's, Klean's and Ohrbach's on Fourteenth street, are outstanding illustrations of the first class. And, what has been going on in this city, we imagine will soon take place out of town, if it hasn't already.

"Here and there one may find exceptions to this rule, but it is explained by some characteristic of the store, or some special circumstance prevailing in the town or section. One very outstanding exception of success in ready-to-wear that must come to everyone's mind is Macy's. They are neither a Saks-Fifth Avenue nor a Klein-Fourteenth Street, but the history, the policy and the background of the stores will easily explain their success.

"Our conclusion and advice to other retailers, therefore, is to enter either one field or the other, the very low-priced or the very exclusive, whichever you are best suited for, or else the sheriff will surely get you as he got us."

WARFARE! CHEMICAL AND ELECTRIC!

Editor Clarion—Sir: Practically all mankind has listened to speech and music in the air. Either now travels round the globe in eight minutes. For some years past physicists have been hunting a method of spreading death and destruction as widely and effectually as we now spread speech and music.

From Britain comes the latest news. Last November the British Association of Chemists were told at Liverpool that "an efficient death ray is no mere figment of the imagination. Researches are being carried out with invisible rays of such power that they would be capable of exterminating whole populations." Three years ago the best (or worst) they could do was to incinerate one man at three miles distant; but we are advancing in knowledge and power.

Moreover our chemists have been equally busy and successful, for Professor Lewis writes me that his gas, Lewisite, is about thrice (2.9) as deadly as any used in the late war to end war. When one realizes that the U. S. Arsenal at Edgewood was nearly ready to turn out 13,000 tons of poison gas a month, and the number and size of airplanes now available to disperse the stuff, it is not difficult to realize that all the talk of "Security" is simply misleading chatter, unless all nations agree to really outlaw war, as they are pledged in honor to do, and to settle all differences by Justice, to administer which an International World Court has been established.

EDWARD BERWICK.

ECONOMIST IGNORES BASIC FACTS.

Prof. Wilford I. King, professor of economics, New York University, is against shorter hours for wage workers. He acknowledges that "it has been impossible to sell, at the prices quoted, all the products of some of our farms and factories," but explains that we are in the midst of "a buyers'

strike," and that people are pessimistic. As soon as this changes to optimism, he says, "depression will gradually give way to prosperity and unemployment will diminish." Professor King does not give the reason for "a buyers' strike" and for pessimism. The economist applies the same flippant "reasoning" to the farm problem. He says there

is too much wheat and suggests that if they (the farmers) "shift their energies to producing things people are willing to pay for, the better it will be for all concerned." He fails to list commodities that the people "are willing to pay for," nor does he explain how, when and where farmers will make this change.

R E S O U R C E S O V E R O N E B I L L I O N D O L L A R S

Bank of America

National Trust & Savings Association

(A NATIONAL BANK)

AND

Bank of America

(A CALIFORNIA STATE BANK)

Condensed Statement of Condition, December 31, 1930

	Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association	Bank of America A CALIFORNIA STATE BANK	Combined
RESOURCES			
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	315,915,485.56	16,088,371.32	
Other Loans and Discounts	353,342,855.71	15,684,173.40	701,030,885.99
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	147,501,259.22	5,893,954.91	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	78,893,109.28	7,406,031.40	
Other Bonds and Securities	19,745,174.47	4,981,630.00	264,421,159.28
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	3,000,000.00	NONE	3,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	42,434,752.21	1,328,118.09	
Cash and Due from Other Banks	100,122,070.72	8,655,287.26	152,540,228.28
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	47,997,369.21	2,351,728.30	50,349,097.51
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances	37,766,911.91	7,600.00	37,774,511.91
Customers' Liability on Bills Purchased and Sold	7,091,962.64	NONE	7,091,962.64
Interest Earned on Bonds and Loans	7,598,580.44	705,569.38	8,304,149.82
Other Resources	486,357.30	37,124.38	523,481.68
Total Resources	\$1,161,895,888.67	\$63,139,588.44	\$1,225,035,477.11
LIABILITIES			
DEPOSITS: Savings	693,533,876.09	40,870,897.84	
Commercial	304,505,601.23	15,824,535.19	1,054,734,910.35
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	37,766,911.91	7,600.00	37,774,511.91
Bills sold with our Endorsement	7,091,962.64	NONE	7,091,962.64
Due Federal Reserve Bank	NONE	NONE	NONE
Circulation	10,000,000.00	NONE	10,000,000.00
CAPITAL	50,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	54,136,374.30	2,388,095.84	
RESERVES	4,861,162.50	48,459.57	115,434,092.21
Total Liabilities	\$1,161,895,888.67	\$63,139,588.44	\$1,225,035,477.11

All charge-offs, expenses and interest payable to end of year have been deducted in above statement

MORE THAN 1,750,000 DEPOSITORS

**Savings Deposits made to and including January 10, 1931
will earn interest from January 1, 1931**

—438 Offices in 243 California Cities—

Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association . . . a National Bank . . . Bank of America . . . a California State Bank
Corporation of America and its investment affiliate, Bankamerica Company
identical in ownership

COMBINED CAPITAL INVESTMENT MORE THAN \$230,000,000.00



Brief Items of Interest

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James J. Burke of the letter carriers, Fred D. Thomas of the machinists, Ernest Holman of the cooks, Alfred C. Boot of the printers, Frank R. Podd of the printing pressmen, George Fuchs of the sausage makers.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: from the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, F. E. Moore, R. C. Kreutzberg and George Kidwell; from the Molders' Union, William P. McCabe; from the Postoffice Clerks' Union, M. H. Band, William Brennan, H. Deitch, William Fennell, C. Gibeau, Joseph Kelleher, G. Pistone, Herman Weirich.

The Labor Council last Friday night adjourned out of respect to the memories of Brothers Tuite, Burnett and Allison, who had passed away between meetings of the Council.

A communication has been received from Warren K. Billings asking that two representatives of the Labor Council be appointed to act upon a defense committee to deal with matters having to do with his application for pardon. The subject was referred to the Law and Legislative Committee for consideration and report.

Plumbers' Union No. 78 of Los Angeles, and the employing plumbers have agreed on establishment of the five-day working week, effective January 5. This brings all the plumbers' unions in Los Angeles chartered by the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters on the five-day week basis. Steamfitters No. 95 having already obtained the shorter week and the Sprinkler Fitters likewise nationally almost a year ago.

The annual election of officers of Waiters' Union No. 30, held Monday, January 5th, resulted in the election of the following: For president, Hugo Ernst; first vice-president, George March; second vice-president, Thomas Gemmell; secretary-treasurer, A. C. Armstrong; business agents, Harvey Lorraine, C. F. Welch; trustees, J. LaGarde, Jack McCarthy, John Wagner; executive board, Cecil Burke, Fred Trester, George Covert, Pete Van Doorn, Louis Calderon, J. E. Manus, Adolph Oblatt; local joint board, A. C. Armstrong, Hugo Ernst, Wm. G. Turner; delegates to Labor Council, A. C. Armstrong, Harry Coleman, Hugo Ernst, Louis A. Francoeur, Theo. Johnson, John W. King, Harvey Lorraine, Fred Seigman, Wm. G. C. Turner, C. F. Welch.

Workers' productive societies have declined in number in recent years, according to data secured by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in connection with its latest study of co-operative societies. There were only 20 workers' productive societies in operation at the end of 1929 as compared with 39 in 1925, the date of the last previous comprehensive survey. Although the number of enterprises had decreased, the sales, share capital, surplus and reserves and net profit per society were larger in 1929 than in 1925. A smaller amount was returned to the stockholders in 1929, however, as more of the profit was retained in the business.

VALVES SHOULD BE ADJUSTED.

After the valves have been ground the mechanic should not be urged to adjust the valves closely, advises the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. It is better to have the valves set so that they are somewhat noisy for the first hundred miles. This will give them a chance to seat properly. The cost of a second adjustment is not great and is more than justified by improved performance.

The main point in dining is safety, be sure and patronize union restaurants.

BUTTER AND MILK.

At the request of the Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County, the San Francisco Labor Council, on May 23, 1930, placed the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and its distributing agencies affiliated with the Challenge Cream and Butter Association on the We Don't Patronize List of our Council. This action was taken in aid and support of the employees of the Milk Producers' Association who were forced to strike at Modesto for humane working conditions and decent wages, and for the right to organize and bargain collectively which were arrogantly denied them.

A successful boycott has been conducted all over the State against these unfair concerns during the last seven months by the usual methods of using circular letters and cards. With the consent and devoted co-operation of the unions affiliated with our Labor Council, we have been furnished with the mailing lists of the various unions, and this letter is the first test of this new method of soliciting the active support of every member of organized labor than can be reached in this way.

We desire to impress upon every member the necessity of refraining from buying any of the products of these concerns and requesting the members of his or her family, friends and acquaintances to do likewise. These unfair products are:

Modesto Butter, Challenge Butter, Val-Maid Butter, M. P. A. Butter, Modesto Milk, Morning Milk, and M. P. A. Powdered Milk.

In refraining from purchasing these products, we should also request that you use your influence with your grocer or restaurant man not to handle or sell these unfair products. And, in that connection, we desire to warn you that where the storekeeper sells butter bearing his own brand it would be well to investigate or find out that such butter is not made or bought from these unfair concerns.

By assisting in this manner you will confer a great benefit upon the 150 strikers and their families, who have been involved in this struggle for such a long time and who depend entirely upon the support they are receiving from their brothers and sisters in the labor movement. With your earnest aid and assistance this struggle will be won, as signs are already in evidence that these unfair concerns feel in increasing measure the effect of our refusal to buy their products.

Thanking you for your moral and active support in this matter, and with deep appreciation for what you may be able to do, we are,

Faternally,


ROE H. BAKER, President.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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W.L. DOUGLAS



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SHOES

and
Union-Made Work Shoes

Store Open Till 9:30 P. M. Saturdays

R. A. French

2611 MISSION STREET

At 22nd Street, adjoining the Owl Drug Co.

Between the government which does evil and the people who accept it there is a certain shameful solidarity.—Victor Hugo.



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years. Made in our own modern
workshop by happy, contented
Union Mechanics.

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\$77.50**

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